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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

S.C. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS P.O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202

SEPTEMBER 1980

SEASONAL HIRES CAUSE INCREASED PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

In spite of an increase of 9,200 in September, nonfarm wage and salary employment in South Carolina continues to be sluggish. Seasonal hires in private and public schools, colleges and universities accounted for virtually the entire increase in payroll employment. Most of these hires were nonfaculty staff with many involving part-time student workers. There was a loss of 3,600 jobs from one year ago.

As seasonal hires accounted for the increase in total wage and salary employment, seasonal cutbacks caused most major losses.

Construction, a casualty of the recession, recorded its usual downturn in September; however, the size of the loss was larger than normal. This division of wage and salary employment had 5,600 fewer employees than for the same month one year earlier.

The curtailment of a federally-funded summer jobs program for disadvantaged youth in South Carolina caused a loss of several thousand jobs in services and in government. These declines were mainly concentrated in social services, membership organizations, and state and local government.

Services, with additional seasonal declines in tourist-related industries, recorded a net loss of 4,000 jobs.

A combination of seasonal losses plus slipping business activity was responsible for losses of 1,300 in wholesale and retail trade, and 800 in finance, insurance and real estate.

Finally, widely scattered losses in manufacturing resulted in a decline in this industry division of 1,000. Employers were still cutting back in September in response to continued sluggish economic activity in the state; however, these cut backs are becoming less frequent and less severe. Still Manufacturing has a long way to go before reaching year ago levels of employment. September 1979 was 15,600 higher than the current level. On the other hand, all was not bleak in September. Apparel and other textile products added 500 jobs as demand in this area apparently strengthened.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS

The State's unemployment rate dropped for the third straight month in September to 6.6%. This represents 88,000 jobless individuals, a drop of 2,600 from the August level. The return of nonfaculty personnel to school and a further drop in the number of workers on layoff contributed to the decline. The national unemployment rate averaged 7.5% for September.

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
(IN THOUSANDS)

	Sept. 1980 2/	August 1980	Sept. 1979	Net and Percent Change from August 1980 Net	August 1980 Percent	September 1979 Net	September 1979 Percent
Civilian Labor Force	1338.5	1321.4	1321.8	+17.1	+ 1.3	+16.7	+ 1.3
Total Employment 3/	1250.5	1230.8	1257.6	+19.7	+ 1.6	- 7.1	- .6
Total Unemployment	88.0	90.6	64.2	- 2.6	- 2.9	+23.8	+37.1
Percent Unemployed	6.6	6.9	4.9	--	--	--	--

1/ These data are projected from a 1979 Current Population Survey Benchmark.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.

WORKWEEK SHOWS RESILIENCY

South Carolina's manufacturing workweek reached 40.0 hours in September the first time since March 1980. From April through August, production workers averaged less than 40 hours as employers took steps to control rapidly rising inventories. However, in September, the workweek rose 0.6 as hours worked were increased in response to rising demand. An upturn in overtime contributed largely to the overall gain. Average weekly hours in durable goods experienced an upswing of 0.8 above the August level of 39.3. Substantial over-the-month hourly gains were recorded in furniture and fixtures (+2.7), electric and electronic equipment (+1.6), and machinery, except electrical (+.8). Layoffs and reductions in overtime caused a drop in hours worked in instruments and fabricated metal products.

Nondurable good weekly hours rose from 39.5 to 40.0. This increase was attributed primarily to a 0.7 advance in textile mill products, and in paper and allied products. Hours worked for the dominant textile mill products industry, at 40.6, were spurred upward by textile finishing, except wool, and floor covering mills. Knitting mills, influenced by less overtime, dropped 0.6 hours to 36.8.

HOURLY EARNINGS RISE SLIGHTLY

Hourly earnings of production workers in South Carolina showed a slight upward movement of $.03 over the previous month. Since September 1979, average hourly earnings have gained $.48. Durable good hourly wages inched up $.01 as incentive increases more than offset the loss of pay experienced by machinery, except electrical, and fabricated metal products. Lumber and wood products realized the greatest surge in wages going from $4.93 to $5.07.

Average hourly earnings for nondurable goods edged upward $.03 in September and $.45 over the past twelve months. Bonus payments and overtime increases were responsible for pay hikes in industry groups in the soft good sector. Paper and allied products registered a reduction in hourly pay because of lower incentive pay. Textile mill product hourly earnings rose $.04. Floor covering mills led the way by advancing $.18 followed by textile finishing, except wool, which gained $.12 an hour.

TURNOVER DECLINES

Labor Turnover rates in September reflected improvement in South Carolina's economy. The manufacturing separation rate dropped sharply by .9 per hundred registering declines in both quits and layoffs. The layoff rate, after a significant slip of 1.3 per hundred in August, had an even larger decline in September falling 3.0 per hundred. On the other hand, worker assessment of job availability, in response to the recession, caused the quit rate to move downward .6 per hundred.

The manufacturing accession rates remained unchanged at 3.7 per hundred as new hires and recalls were offsetting. Individuals who had been on layoffs were recalled to work at a rate of .2 per hundred over that of the previous month.

The durable good separation rate fell 1.4 per hundred as declines were registered in all industry groups except instruments and related products. The drop in separations ranged from 1.3 per hundred in stone, clay, and glass products to 5.3 per hundred in fabricated metal products. The hard good accession rate rose .3 per hundred responding to increases in instruments, fabricated metal products, and furniture and fixtures.

The nondurable good separation rate influenced by a drop in quits declined .6 per hundred. Notable dips in total separations were recorded in paper and allied products (-2.1 per hundred), printing and publishing (-1.8 per hundred), and food and kindred products (-1.1 per hundred). The nondurable good accession rate fell .3 per hundred, a decline caused primarily by a drop in new hires. The recall rate was unchanged at .8 per hundred from the previous month.

SPENDABLE EARNINGS CLIMBING

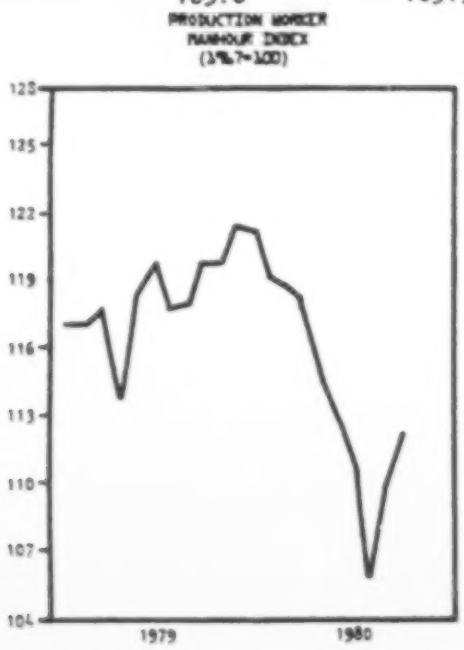
Spendable earnings rose $3.50 to $201.92 during September on account of a $4.62 growth in average weekly earnings. Real spendable earnings, spendable earnings adjusted for inflation, increased $.66 to $80.16. This slight advance was caused by the combination of a +.9% change in the Consumer Price Index and the $4.62 climb in average weekly earnings. Real spendable earnings were $5.49 shy of the September 1979 figure.

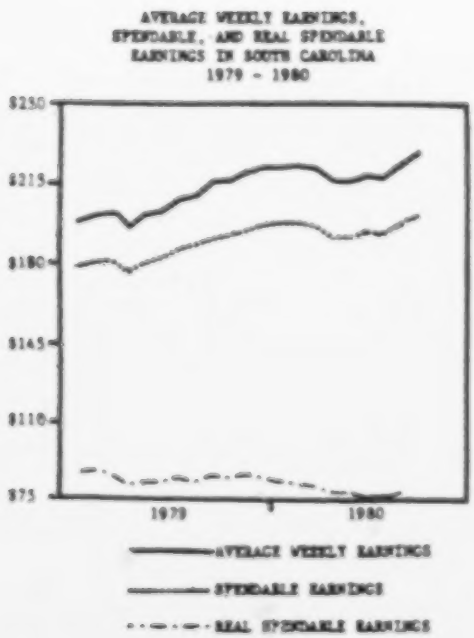
	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979
Average weekly earnings	$229.20	$224.58	$215.78
Spendable earnings	201.92	198.42	191.61
Real spendable earnings	80.16	79.50	85.65

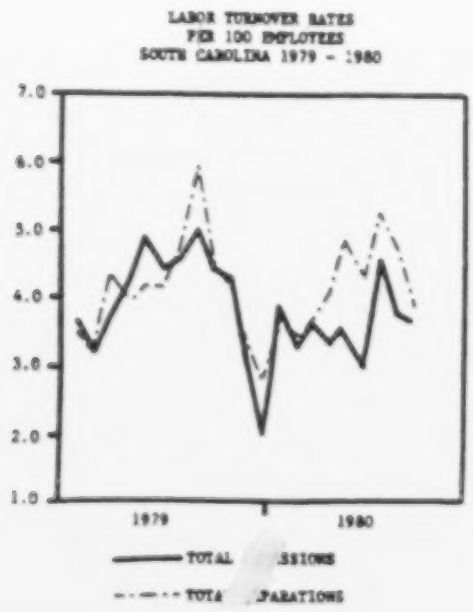
MANHOUR INDEX ADVANCES TIMIDLY

The manufacturing production worker manhour index inched upward 1.4 to 112.0. Even though production worker employment decreased 700, the .6 hour gain in the average workweek produced the increase. The September index was 7.8 points less than the year ago figure of 119.8.

	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979
Production worker manhour index	112.0	110.6	119.8
Durable goods manhour index	137.0	135.5	148.2
Nondurable goods manhour index	104.0	102.6	110.3
Textile manhour index	87.8	86.4	93.7
Apparel manhour index	105.6	103.9	105.2







NATIONAL OVERVIEW-INFLATION ON THE RISE AGAIN

Inflation, which has been identified by government policy makers as the nation's number one enemy, has not been brought under control. In fact, some economists have conceded that basic cost trends haven't been markedly affected by the recession. After falling from a first quarter average of 1.4% to a 9.0% average in the second quarter, consumer prices were on the rise again in August. The August rate stood at 8.4%, up 0.7% from the previous month.

The growth in consumer prices, influenced by a rapid rise in the nation's money supply, has brought about renewed credit tightening moves by the Federal Reserve System. One action taken has been to raise the discount rate causing upward movement in the cost of borrowed money. Home buying and the purchasing of expensive durable goods will undoubtedly be slowed. These developments have caused growing concern that a renewed slowdown may be in store.

This expression of concern is made in spite of continued improvement in several important statistical series.

Industrial production rose 1.0% in September following a 0.6% increase in August. These advances, however, come after six monthly declines during which output fell 8.3%.

Personal income rose 0.9% after a 0.7% climb in August. Though on the rise, many economists were not overly cheered by this growth especially in view of rising prices and efforts by the Federal Reserve to control the nation's money supply.

Finally, the index of leading economic indicators rose 1.9% in August following revised increases of 3.7% in July and 1% in June. The advance in June had been the first monthly upswing since June 1979. This index which rises and falls in advance of movements in the economy should bear close scrutiny in the near future as actions taken by the Federal Reserve System run their course.

NATIONAL AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS ADVANCE

The manufacturing workweek for the nation's production and nonsupervisory workers rose from 39.3 in August to 39.7 in September. Durable goods posted the largest over-the-month increase, jumping 0.5 hour. Hourly increase ranging from 0.1 in instruments and related products to 0.8 in furniture and fixtures influenced the surge in the hard good workweek.

The nondurable good workweek inched upward 0.2 above the August level of 38.9. Declines in leather, food, and apparel were overshadowed by increases in all other industry groups. Paper and allied products were the only industry group to remain unchanged in September.

NATIONAL WAGES CLIMB SHARPLY

Hourly earnings for the nation climbed $.11 to reach $7.41. This hike was the result of higher wages received by manufacturing production workers in both the durable and nondurable good sectors. Durable goods advanced $.13 under the influence of moderation increases in all industry groups, except lumber and wood products. Nondurable good earnings rose $.08 over the month.

Increased hourly earnings were noted in printing and publishing (+$.11), and chemicals and allied products (+$.10). Tobacco manufacturers were the only industry group to register a drop in earnings (-$.26).

SPECIAL FEATURE

JOB SERVICE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (JSIP)

PROJECT

The business community together with the State Employment Service has undertaken a project aimed at enhancing the quality of service afforded by the public employment service.

The primary vehicle of the project is a committee of local employers which critique the delivery of services by the State Employment Service and in turn receive a disposition for and action on all comments and recommendations presented. If procedural changes within the office are required to increase service efficiency, such changes occur. If larger questions arise (e.g., policy questions), they are communicated directly to top state, regional, and national authorities.

GOALS

As of FY 80 the project had been implemented in 49 states and has been found to be a no-nonsense, workable approach to improving communication with and, therefore, services to employers. In South Carolina there is a State JSIP committee plus active employer committees in 27 of the 29 local office areas. Its goals are as follows:

1. To create a formal, working, two-way communications link between the State Employment Service and its employer constituency.

2. To assist the Employment Service at the local level in becoming responsive to the unique problems of the community that it serves.

3. To provide a channel to the private sector for the identification and diagnosis of problems, and bring their expertise to bear on this public service.

4. To begin an ongoing process of change and adaptability in the local Employment Service so that they may continually meet community needs with greater efficiency.

BENEFICIARY

What is very important to understand is that you, as employers, fund this service directly through your Unemployment Compensation contributions and therefore have a visible stake in its functioning in a way that is most useful to you. In this regard, it should be pointed out that this project is the first attempt to afford a meaningful voice to the private sector constituency which pays for this public service and therefore deserves to have direct and formal inputs.

The second point to understand is that the project has been painstakingly designed to provide maximum results from a minimum of employer time. Approximately four meetings are held during the year to accomplish the goals of the project.

Last, this committee is yours, not the state's. Unlike other "projects" or "programs", requests are not made of you, but rather, you make the requests. The fate of the committee is therefore determined by employers themselves based on the concrete productiveness of the project as they view it.

With adequate employer participation, there is no question but that this effort can be useful to employers personally and facilitate the general functioning of that local labor market.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Mos. Exp. 1/	Other Experience	Mos. Exp. 1/	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired: Full Time	Hours Desired: Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Relocate: Yes	Relocate: No	Location of Applicant*
Mechanical Engineer	86	Tool Engineer	05	14	X		$18,000	X		Charleston
Bookkeeper	11	Secretary	01	11	X		$10,000	X		Columbia
Production Planner	96	Tool Crib Attendant	60	12	X		$11,500	X		Florence
Chemical Engineer	99	None	N/A	16	X		$19,000	X		Greenville
Public Relations Representative	17	None	N/A	15	X		$ 9,412		X	Anderson
Secretary	99	Personnel	20	14	X		$ 9,000	X		Spartanburg
Tractor-Trailor-Truck Driver	360	None	N/A	14	X		$16,000	X		Gaffney
Sheet Metal Worker	98	None	N/A	11	X		$14,000	X		Lancaster
Licensed Practical Nurse	48	None	N/A	13	X		$ 6,760		X	Beaufort
Accountant	99	None	N/A	16	X		$27,500	X		Rock Hill
Dental Assistant	90	Marketing Director	12	14	X		$ 7,800		X	Camden
Laboratory Tester	06	Cashier	12	18	X		$ 8,000		X	Newberry
Loom Winder Tender	99	None	N/A	10	X		$ 9,464		X	Walterboro

* **There are currently more than 94,100 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.**

1/ **Months Experience**

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(In Thousands)
September 1980

INDUSTRY	Sept 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept 1979	Net Change From Aug. 1980	Net Change From Sept 1979
TOTAL	1183.5	1174.3	1187.1	+ 9.2	- 3.6
MANUFACTURING	385.2	386.2	400.8	- 1.0	-15.6
Durable Goods	116.6	117.8	122.9	- 1.2	- 6.3
Nondurable Goods	268.6	268.4	277.9	+ .2	- 9.3
MINING	1.8	1.8	1.9	0	- .1
CONSTRUCTION	69.3	70.8	74.9	- 1.5	- 5.6
General Building Contractors	24.8	25.3	27.5	- .5	- 2.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	54.1	53.8	54.7	+ .3	- .6
Railroad Transportation	3.7	3.7	3.9	0	- .2
Trucking and Warehousing	14.8	14.7	15.8	+ .1	- 1.0
Other Transportation Services	7.0	6.7	6.9	+ .3	+ .1
Communication	14.6	14.5	14.1	+ .1	+ .6
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.0	14.2	14.0	- .2	- .2
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	230.5	231.8	227.3	- 1.3	+ 3.2
Wholesale Trade	49.7	50.1	49.7	- .4	0
Retail Trade	180.8	181.7	177.6	- .9	+ 3.2
General Merchandising Stores	24.9	25.4	25.5	- .5	- .6
Food Stores	34.9	34.5	32.7	+ .4	+ 2.2
Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	21.1	21.4	22.9	- .3	- 1.8
Apparel and Accessory Stores	10.6	10.7	10.4	- .1	+ .2
Eating and Drinking Places	50.8	51.1	47.8	- .3	+ 3.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	48.7	49.5	47.3	- .8	+ 1.4
Banking and Credit Agencies	21.5	21.8	20.9	- .3	+ .6
Insurance Carriers	11.3	11.5	11.1	- .2	+ .2
SERVICES	159.3	163.3	155.1	- 4.0	+ 4.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	17.4	19.0	16.5	- 1.6	+ .9
Hospitals	12.7	13.0	12.0	- .3	+ .7
Educational Services	13.4	11.6	12.6	+ 1.8	+ .8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	234.6	217.1	225.1	+17.5	+ 9.5
Total Federal	36.1	38.9	35.3	- 2.8	+ .8
Total State	74.5	67.1	73.0	+ 7.4	+ 1.5
School	29.8	21.9	29.2	+ 7.9	+ .6
Nonschool	44.7	45.2	43.8	- .5	+ .9
Total Local	124.0	111.1	116.8	+12.9	+ 7.2
School	69.7	55.5	64.5	+14.2	+ 5.2
Nonschool	54.3	55.6	52.3	- 1.3	+ 2.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands)
September 1980

INDUSTRY	Sept 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept 1979	Net Change From Aug. 1980	Net Change From Sept 1979
MANUFACTURING	385.2	386.2	400.8	- 1.0	-15.6
DURABLE GOODS	116.6	117.8	122.9	- 1.2	- 6.3
Lumber and Wood Products	15.4	15.2	16.1	+ .2	- .7
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	8.8	8.7	9.1	+ .1	- .3
Furniture and Fixtures	4.7	4.7	5.1	0	- .4
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.8	10.9	11.4	- .1	- .6
Primary Metal Industries	7.3	7.3	6.8	0	+ .5
Fabricated Metal Products	13.0	13.2	14.7	- .2	- 1.7
Fab. Structural Metal Products	5.9	5.8	6.2	+ .1	- .3
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.4	31.0	31.7	- .6	- 1.3
Metalworking Machinery	4.8	4.8	5.3	0	- .5
Special Industry Machinery	9.7	9.7	9.2	0	+ .5
Electric and Electronic Equipment	20.5	20.8	21.9	- .3	- 1.4
Electronic Components and Acces.	8.0	8.1	8.4	- .1	- .4
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.3	5.9	0	- .6
Other Durable	9.2	9.4	9.3	- .2	- .1
NONDURABLE GOODS	268.6	268.4	277.9	+ .2	- 9.3
Food and Kindred Products	14.1	14.2	15.3	- .1	- 1.2
Beverages	2.9	2.9	3.0	0	- .1
Textile Mill Products	137.0	137.1	142.2	- .1	- 5.2
Weaving Mills	87.4	87.5	88.6	- .1	- 1.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	41.0	41.3	41.5	- .3	- .5
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	45.5	45.3	46.1	+ .2	- .6
Knitting Mills	11.0	11.1	11.7	- .1	- .7
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.3	17.5	18.6	- .2	- 1.3
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	2.9	3.6	+ .1	- .6
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.6	10.5	11.6	+ .1	- 1.0
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.5	5.5	5.6	0	- .1
Apparel and Other Products	46.9	46.4	47.5	+ .5	- .6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.6	10.6	10.2	0	+ .4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.9	15.7	16.9	+ .2	- 1.0
Misc. Fabricated Textile Products	6.9	6.7	7.0	+ .2	- .1
Paper and Allied Products	13.8	13.9	14.0	- .1	- .2
Misc. Converted Paper Products	3.3	3.3	3.4	0	- .1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.8	4.9	4.9	- .1	- .1
Printing and Publishing	7.2	7.2	7.3	0	- .1
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.9	31.8	33.3	+ .1	- 1.4
Synthetic Fibers	18.5	18.3	19.8	+ .2	- 1.3
Other Nondurable	17.7	17.8	18.3	- .1	- .6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
SEPTEMBER 1980

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Sept 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept 1979	Sept 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept 1979	Sept 1980	Aug. 1980	Spet 1979	Sept 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept 1979
MANUFACTURING	308.4	309.1	320.9	229.20	224.58	215.78	40.0	39.4	41.1	5.73	5.70	5.25
DURABLE GOODS	92.6	93.5	97.5	232.58	227.55	217.12	40.1	39.3	41.2	5.80	5.79	5.27
Lumber and Wood Products	12.3	12.2	13.0	215.98	208.54	193.34	42.6	42.3	42.4	5.07	4.93	4.56
Furniture and Fixtures	3.9	3.9	4.2	189.63	176.40	178.51	38.7	36.0	37.9	4.90	4.90	4.71
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.9	8.9	9.3	249.28	244.99	238.14	40.6	39.9	42.0	6.14	6.14	5.67
Fabricated Metal Products	10.7	10.9	12.1	228.02	228.98	209.16	40.5	40.6	41.5	5.63	5.64	5.04
Machinery, Except Electrical	22.4	22.9	23.4	254.74	251.70	236.32	40.5	39.7	41.9	6.29	6.34	5.64
Special Industry Machinery	6.9	6.9	6.5	241.35	235.60	219.72	40.7	40.0	41.3	5.93	5.89	5.32
Electric and Electronic Equipment	16.3	16.5	17.3	201.47	190.05	202.00	37.8	36.2	40.4	5.33	5.25	5.00
Instruments and Related Products	4.4	4.4	5.0	198.86	206.45	195.35	37.1	39.1	41.3	5.36	5.28	4.73
NONDURABLE GOODS	215.8	215.6	223.4	227.60	223.57	214.84	40.0	39.5	41.0	5.69	5.66	5.24
Food and Kindred Products	8.5	8.5	9.4	195.32	188.44	183.71	39.3	38.3	40.2	4.97	4.92	4.57
Textile Mill Products	119.6	119.7	124.0	222.08	216.66	210.67	40.6	39.9	41.8	5.47	5.43	5.04
Weaving Mills	78.2	78.3	79.3	227.00	224.37	216.30	40.9	40.5	42.0	5.55	5.54	5.15
Weaving Mills, Cotton	36.5	36.8	36.9	225.18	221.60	212.25	40.5	40.0	41.7	5.56	5.54	5.09
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	40.9	40.8	41.5	227.42	225.77	216.91	41.2	40.9	42.2	5.52	5.52	5.14
Knitting Mills	9.0	9.1	9.6	182.53	184.01	181.80	36.8	37.4	40.4	4.96	4.92	4.50
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.1	14.1	15.0	240.26	221.56	221.31	41.0	38.6	41.6	5.86	5.74	5.32
Floor Covering Mills	2.4	2.3	2.8	238.34	219.48	196.31	44.8	4.27	39.9	5.32	5.14	4.92
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.4	9.4	10.3	194.04	187.11	194.74	39.6	38.9	42.8	4.90	4.81	4.55
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.2	38.8	39.7	159.05	155.96	142.82	37.6	37.4	37.0	4.23	4.17	3.86
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.6	9.5	9.2	153.75	150.05	129.59	37.5	37.7	35.7	4.10	3.98	3.63
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.2	13.0	14.1	140.10	142.16	133.21	35.2	35.9	36.1	3.98	3.96	3.69
Paper and Allied Products	10.0	10.1	10.1	350.77	346.01	337.80	41.6	40.9	43.7	8.42	8.46	7.73
Printing and Publishing	3.6	3.6	3.7	239.76	240.17	214.51	38.3	38.8	37.9	6.26	6.19	5.66
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.0	20.9	22.1	316.41	319.18	293.86	39.9	40.3	41.1	7.93	7.92	7.15
Synthetic Fibers	14.1	13.9	15.0	282.98	292.30	275.78	38.5	39.5	41.1	7.35	7.40	6.71

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES BY SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
RATES PER HUNDRED EMPLOYEES
SEPTEMBER 1980

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	Sept 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept 1979	Sept 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept 1979	Sept 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept 1979	Sept 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept 1979	Sept 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept 1979	Sept 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept 1979
MANUFACTURING	3.7	3.7	4.4	2.4	2.6	3.7	1.0	.8	.4	3.8	4.7	4.4	2.0	2.6	3.0	.8	1.1	.5
DURABLE GOODS	4.0	3.7	4.4	2.3	2.4	3.6	1.4	1.0	.3	3.8	5.2	4.0	1.7	2.2	2.3	1.1	1.9	.7
Furniture and Fixtures	6.2	5.5	5.2	6.1	5.1	5.2	*	.2	*	4.6	6.4	4.6	2.2	4.2	3.0	*	*	.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	2.9	3.7	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.5	1.2	1.5	.1	2.2	3.5	4.5	1.3	1.7	1.5	.2	1.1	2.3
Fabricated Metal Products	5.1	3.0	5.5	1.5	1.7	4.0	2.5	.7	1.0	6.5	11.8	4.5	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.9	8.6	1.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.3	2.8	4.0	1.5	1.5	3.4	.6	1.2	.1	2.3	3.5	3.8	1.3	1.9	2.3	.3	.8	.6
Special Industry Machinery	2.8	2.8	4.1	2.0	2.1	3.7	.2	.2	.1	2.9	4.0	4.0	1.7	2.1	2.6	.2	.8	*
Electric and Electronic Equipment	2.7	2.7	4.4	1.6	1.1	3.7	.6	1.3	.3	3.0	4.4	3.5	1.5	1.7	2.4	.4	1.8	.1
Instruments and Related Products	3.9	1.7	4.1	3.1	1.1	3.1	.2	.1	.2	3.6	2.8	2.4	1.6	.8	1.4	.5	.7	*
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.5	3.8	4.4	2.4	2.7	3.7	.8	.8	.4	3.8	4.4	4.5	2.1	2.7	3.2	.7	.7	.4
Food and Kindred Products	5.3	6.0	6.0	4.0	4.6	5.7	1.3	1.4	.3	4.2	5.3	5.8	2.7	3.4	3.9	.4	.6	.8
Textile Mill Products	3.2	3.7	4.4	2.2	2.7	3.9	.7	.7	.2	4.0	4.5	4.8	1.9	2.6	3.2	1.0	.8	.4
Weaving Mills	2.8	3.8	4.5	2.4	2.9	4.0	.1	.6	*	3.2	4.2	4.8	2.0	2.5	3.4	.2	.5	.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	2.7	4.0	4.8	2.3	2.8	4.1	*	.8	.1	3.3	4.8	5.2	1.9	2.6	3.5	.1	.9	.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	3.1	3.6	4.2	2.7	3.1	3.9	.2	.4	*	3.3	3.7	4.5	2.2	2.5	3.3	.2	.1	.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.2	2.0	3.7	1.3	1.6	3.0	.7	.3	.4	4.8	3.4	3.1	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.1	.4	.3
Floor Covering Mills	4.9	4.6	3.2	3.8	3.6	2.5	.7	.7	.2	4.4	4.0	9.4	3.2	2.9	5.3	.2	.1	2.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	6.1	6.2	6.8	4.2	4.6	5.1	1.4	1.1	1.3	6.2	6.9	6.5	4.3	4.8	5.2	.8	.8	.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	5.5	5.8	6.1	4.2	4.7	4.2	1.1	1.0	1.7	4.5	5.5	6.4	3.8	4.6	5.1	.1	*	.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	6.9	7.5	7.8	4.3	4.8	5.3	1.9	2.1	1.8	7.7	8.9	7.7	4.9	5.4	5.9	1.3	2.1	.8
Paper and Allied Products	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.4	.5	.1	*	1.3	3.4	2.6	.6	2.1	1.4	*	.7	.1
Printing and Publishing	3.4	3.2	4.7	2.8	2.5	4.6	.6	.6	*	2.9	4.7	4.6	1.9	3.6	3.8	.6	.8	.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.9	2.1	1.2	.8	.5	.9	.9	1.5	.3	1.3	1.7	1.2	.6	.7	.7	.4	.2	.2
Synthetic Fibers	2.3	2.7	1.2	.8	.2	.6	1.5	2.4	.4	1.7	1.1	1.4	.6	.5	.8	.8	.2	.3

* Rate not published because computation is .05 or less.

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Estimates of manufacturing employment and production workers include full- and part-time workers who also were employed during that pay period in manufacturing industries. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from employment estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1979 benchmark. Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

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